INDIANA LEGISLATURE

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports]

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16, 1885-10 a. m. LIEUENANT GOVERNOR MANSON announced prayer by a Representative from Wayne County-by Rav. Mr. Townsend. The reading of the journal was dispensed

On motion it was ordered that when the Senate adjourned this afternoon it stands adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock a. m. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A report from the Judiciary Committee recommending the indefinite postponement of Mr. Foulke's Bill [8, 26] for calling a Constitutional Convention.

Mr. FOULKE did not understand that this report was to come in this morning. There is a minority report he desired to prepare, and would endeavor to have it ready

Mr. MAGEE: Make it a special order for some day.

Mr. FOULKE was perfectly willing. Let the Senator anggest some day. Mr. MAGEE suggested Wednesday next at

2 o'eleek. It was so ordered.

Subsequently Mr. FOULKE submitted a minority report from the Judiciary Committee, signed by Messrs. Winter, Campbell of Hendricks and Foulke, in favor of the passage of his bill.

Mr. BAILEY offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, to create a standing Committee on Cities. ALIEN REAL ESTATE HOLDERS.

A report from the Judiciary Committee recommended the passage of the bill [3. 4] concerning real estate and the alienation thereof, with amendments that sliens may inherit resl estate, but must dispose of all interest therein within five years.

Mr MAGEE moved that the constitutional rule be suspended, that the bill may be read the second and third times now, and finally passed the Senate.
Mr. SMITH, of Jay, objecting.

Mr. MAGEE thought every Senator was well informed of the provisions of the bill. It is simply a bill to prevent aliens acquiring large tracts of real estate in Indiana. There is a plank in the Democratic platform favoring just such class of legislation, and I think the Republican platform has one like-wise. This bill simply takes us back to where the law was prior to the enactment of the statute of 1881. Senators have probably formed their judgment as to the merits of this bill. He made this motion to expedite

the business of the Senate. Mr. SELLERS favored the bill if he understood its provisions aright.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: The object of the bill is to prevent aliens-those who are not residents of the State of Indiana, and who have not filed an intention of becoming citizens of the United States-from holding real estate in Indiana. That has always been the policy of this State from its organization to 1881, but by the act of 1881 that policy was changed and non-resident aliens, whether they resided in the United States or in a foreign country, are allowed to acquire and hold real estate in the State of Indiana the same as a citizen thereof. That I w is a bad law. Under its provisions inousands of acres of real estate have been purchased by nonresident aliens at tax sales and sheriffs' sales, and all kinds of sales, until it is sald that non-resident aliens, by means of capital they can not invest profitably in foreign land, hove come into this State and purchased a belt of country of our land extending from Ohio to Illinois seven miles in width. I do not know how much they have acquired, but it is true they have acquired a great deal. They have acquired this great possession against the provisions of the laws of this State which existed previous and up to 1881. How the law of 1881 was gotten through the Legislature, it is not necessary for me to state on this occasion. It is sufficient to know that non resident aliens have come into this State, and will in time create a landed estate here similar to the one they new have in Ireland. In the States west of us, millions of acres of our best lands have been bought up by sliens, and they hold it new as landlords.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: I am not opposed to the Senator's bill; I am opposed to the suspension of the rules to pass a bill through this body without knowing what the provisions of the bill are,

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I did not understand that my distinguished namesake was against the bill. It was my purpose to mr. SMITH, of Jay: It seems to me, un-

der our rules, this discussion as to the merits of the bill is out of order. Lientenant Governor MANSON: I was wait-

ing for some Senator, if the Senator from Jennings is out of order, to call him to or-Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I don't know

that I am out of order. The Lieutenant Governor: I don't know whether you are or not. [Laughter.] Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I shall not proceed unless by consent of the Senate.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: While I would consent to the bill being discussed under ordinary circumstances, I must insist upon my The Lieutenant Governor: The Senator

from Jennings will please take his seat. The motion to suspend the constitutional restrictions was rejected by yeas 82, nays 8two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. Mr. MACY offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain from Clerks of the Circuit Courts in the several counties the whole number of civil, criminal and probate cases begun, the number of estates settled and in process of settlement, the number of guardianships settled and pending in each of said Courts, from | is one that is entitled to the respectful con-January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1885, inclu- sideration of this House. No Common

Mr. McCULLOUGH moved to refer the resclution to the Committee on Organization of Courts. The resolution is too broad to be adopted as it is. The committee would have to employ clerks to get this information, or bave the Clerks bring it here. From districts where a change is desired they always come with an abundance of evidence that they are overworked. The evidence obtained under this resolution would be as | the orphans of soldiers must be sent to a onesided as the other.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay, opposed the resolution soing to the Committee on Organization | dren, the instincts of everyone revolt at of Courts. The information sought for by this resolution should be had so that the committee can act intelligently upon bill that may come before it asking relief. The resolution ought to be adopted.

Mr. SELLERS opposed the adoption of the resolution. If the people who desire a change in their districts can not furnish the committee sufficient evidence upon which the Legislature can give them relief, it ought to report adversely upon their bill.

Mr. MACY: This information can be had
at a small expense and would be important
to the Senate. If the circuits asking to be

divided are indeed overburdened we should

be informed of the facts in the case. The

unless one has more work to do than the average Judge he should not be relieved.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, asked the Senator if he would not be willing to have the resolution amended so as to read that the information shall be obtained from those circuits petitioning for a change. As the resolution reads it would involve an amount of labor entirely unnecessary, for a large number of circuits are not asking for a

Mr. MACY: The whole subject should be considered in making changes. Ten or \$15 at the outside would pay the expense. and then the committee would have information as to the whole amount of labor done by every Judge.

Mr. McCULLOUGH: How will these statements be verified? Mr. MACY did not think any clerk would certify to a lie in order to get a change

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: Fifteen years ago our circuit was created. It has since increased to 80,000. We have a circuit that is worked to death, and yet there are persons sdvocating new circuits that have not half the work of our circuit. Every Legislature has seen persons coming here from different portions of the State, and obtaining new cir-

cuits created upon the ex parte evidence. Mr. SELLERS opposed the resolution because it incurs an expense entirely for the benefit of those circuits that may be asking for changes. Another objection is that the information will be unreliable unless made under oath. Unless the clerks are paid for the service they will not faithfully report from every county. The argument of the Senator from Jay confirms me in the idea that this resolution is wrong and the information sought for unnecessary. He says many districts have not as much work as his district. That would be a sufficient reason to report adversely upon a bill for a change of a circuit having less work to do than his.

I will move the pravious question. The demand for the previous question was seconded, and under its operations-The motion to refer the resolution to the

Committee on Organization of Courts, was M. ADKISON offered a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special com-

mittee to consist of two Senators and three Representatives to draft and report at an early day a bill providing for the separation of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, and for the management thereof, separate and apart and as distinct institutions.

Mr. ADKISON: I consider this a very important resolution. As stated in the preamble, some years ago a few private citizens. through patriotic motives, donated a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a home for the orphan children of soldiers of this State. The Legislature, for some reasons satisfactory, saw proper to consolidate that institution with the one for feeble minded children. Whenever a goldier has had oppartunity, either in a public meeting or in private conversation, to express his approval in that consolidation it has been done. I there ore deem it but a simple act of justice to the patriotism of the citizens of this State that these institutions shall be secarated, and that the Soldiers' Orphans' Home shall be re-established in pursuance of the intention of the original doners. I hope this resolution will meet with the upanimous approval I think it is due to the soldiers who have laid down their lives on the battlefield; it is due to those who died in prison pens and hospitals; it is due to the survivers of those soldiers, and due to the dignity of the Sate of Indiana that

therefore move the adoption of the resolu-Mr. WILLARD: I think this resolution should go with all other similar resolutions which have been introduced here, to the Committee on Rules, and I make that motion. In 1879 I had the honor of being a member of the House of Representatives, and I well remember that the bill for the consolidation of these two institutions was introduced by the gentleman from Henry County, where the institution was located; that it was passed by that Leg'slature, and that the consolidation took place at that time. The only change made by the Legislature of 1883 was a charge as to the govern-

those institutions should be separated.]

Mr. ADKISON: The point I make is the necessity for separation. Mr. WILLARD: That may be. I have not examined the question, and I do not

wish to speak on it at this time. Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: I can not understand what the Committee on Rules has to do with any of the institutions of the State. I supposed that committee was appointed so prepare rules for the government of the Senate.

Mr. WILLARD: And one of its duties is to say what the standing committees of the Senate shall be, and what shall constitute the joint committees of the House and Senate. Every resolution heretolere introduced to raise a committee has been so referred. Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: I can

see a possible propriety in referring it to the Committee on Benevolent Institutions, but can see no propriety in referring it to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. FOULKE: I hope this resolution wil not be referred to any committees. To refto one committee a resolution for the a pointment of another committee wou seem to be an extraordinary proceeding Either the committee the resolution provides for should be appointed or it should not, and the proper place to determine that is in the House and not in another committee. I think this resolution ought to pass. The origin of these two institutions was entirely different, the purposes of the two are entirely different, and the character of the inmates are entirely different. Why should they have been consolidated?

Mr. MAGEE, interrupting: Why can't this matter be accomplished by a bill? Mr. FOULKE: But one of the mon proper ways of istroducing a bill is for committee to take the matter inquired about into consideration and report to the House if a bill is pecessary, a proper bill. And a committee would be most likely to report a bill that would be more likely to be entitled to the support of the Senate than a bill in troduced by any member. This proposition wealth or Republic can or ought to live that is not grateful to the men who bore its flag. Gratitude consists not simply of granting to them liberal pensions, which has been done by our Government, but also in providing for those they leave behind them-their widows and orphans. I suppose the principal cause of the consolidation was economy, which is landable but there are points beyond which economy should not pass. If public institution, and must be sent to the same one provided for feeble minded chil that idea. The expense of a few dollars is as nothing as weighed in the balance with the implied disgrace to the orphans of every seldier that has to go to an institution where feeble minded are instructed. Why should they be under the same roof any more than the insane and the convict? There is no reason for it. I think the reso-

lution ought to be adopted unanimously by Mr. MAY: While I would go as far as the Senator from Wayne [Mr. Foulke] or any other Senator in providing for the orphans of soldiers, as to the merit of this matter I am not prepared to speak, and for that reason I am in doubt as to how I shall vote on

record with a yes and nav vote upon a proposition I don't understand, and for the purpose of getting it out of the way so we may all at the proper time enact a proper provision. I move to amend by referring this matter to the Committee on Benevolent Institutions. I am in favor of giving this resolution a fair and proper consideration,

regardless of partisanship. Mr. WILLARD accepted the amendment.
[The remainder of this day's proceedings will be found in Monday's issue.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY. Jan. 16-10 a. m. The SPEAKER in the Chair: House opened with prayer by David Knickerbacker, Bishop of Indiana.

Journal was dispensed with. Mr. LOYD offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, instructing Indiana Senators and requesting her Representatives to use their influence to repeal so much of the United States law requiring applicants to prove soundness at the time of enlist-

Bills were introduced and referred to committees, numbered from 107 to 126 inclusive. Then came a recess for dinner,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. McMULLEN, from the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill [H. R. -] in regard to increasing the bond of the Treasurer of State, with a recommendation that the bill be amended so as to increase the bond to \$1 000,000.

Mr. TAYLOR moved that the further consideration of this subject be postpoued until next Thursday, at 2 p. m. Mr. WILLIAMS demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and under its

operations the motion was agreed to. Mr. FLOYD introduced a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consist of four Representatives and two Senstors, to report a fee and salary bill

for the officers of the various counties of this On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, it was aid on the table.

SCHUYLER COLFAX-IN MEMORIAM, Mr. HANLON offered the following:

"Saturday, January 17, being fixed as the time of the funeral ceremonies of the late Hon. Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice President of the United Flates; therefore, in honor of the distinguish I dead, be it

morning. Mr. GOODING said: I wish to inquire lar states. where Mr. Colfax will be buried. (He is informed by the Chair that Mr Colfax will be buried at South Band.) I can see no reason why this House should adjourn. It costs this State a thousand dollars a day to run it. We have already adjourned in honor of the death of Schuyler Colfax, I shall oppose the motion for the reason that it will not add anything to the honor of Schuyler Colfax, and it will cost the people of the State unnecessarily at least \$500, and I move to amend the resolution by providing that when the House adjourns at 12 o'clock tomorow it adjourns till 10 o'clock Mouday.

The SPEAKER: The House can not sav

to-day when the House shall adjourn to Mr. SAYRE: I have heard several times there statements how much it cost to run this House, as though it cast any more to run it when it was not in session than when it was. It costs just as much whether this House is in ression or not in session. The pay of members and employes goes on just the same. It seems to me that ought not to be regarded by this House I have no objection when members want to be excused, and nine times out of ten it is to go home to attend to their own private business. Mem-

hers have been excused and leave anyway.

and it seems to me as an additional mark of

respect to the memory of Schayler Colfax

this resolution ought to be adopted. Mr. TAYLOR: I shall certainly favor the motion. I think it would be quite appropriate for this House to adjourn in honor of Mr. Collax's memory. The Congress of the United States has deemed it proper to adjourn. So far as personal feeling is concerned, it should have nothing to do with it. I differed from him politically, but he is one of Indiana's most distinguished sons. There is nothing to be lost by paying this tribute to his memory. I differ from the gentleman from Hancock (Mr. Gooding) when he says the memory of Schuyler Colfax will not be made more illustrious. I think we will do honor to ourselves and to Schuyler Colfax by adjourning. As I said, he is one of our most distinguished citizens-or has been. It is nothing more than right and preper that we adjourn in honor to his memory. In the event of the death of Hon Thomas A. Hendricks, whom I believe has been twice elected Vice President of the United States, would we doubt for a moment the propriety of adjourning? I think it is neccessary to pay this tribute to his memory,

and I hope we may pay the honor due to the distinguished dead. Mr. BROWNING: I think it is due to ourselves that we take the course suggested by our friend from Daviess [Mr. Taylor]. think it is proper as long as the Congress of the United States has adjourned that we shall adjourn in honor of the memory Schuyler Colfax, and if it was simply a m tion to adjourn over until 10 o'clock Mon should favor the mo

tion, and why? Because leaves of absence have been granted to ten or twelve member-And my experience in legislation is that when these members come back next Mon day or Tuesday they will take up as much time asking for an explanation of what we bave done in their absence as if we ad

journed over until Tuesday. Mr. GOODING: I have not opposed pay ing due respect to Schuyler Colfax. As remarked in the first place, this House has once adjourned in honor to Schuyler Colfax. I am actuated, sir, by no personal motives. I was personally acquainted with Schuyler Colfax, and our relations were friendly and cordial. It is out of no personal matter that I am opposed to adjourning this House, but | and this House has been adjourned from time to time on different excuses, and now this in 1884; the Lake Shore paid 8 per is simply an excuse to adjourn over until Monday. It is said some mem hers have been excused, but business will go on the same. That is no reason for adjourning. It is said that the Congress of the United States has adjourned. It can adjourn on almost any occasion. They have more than sixty days to transact business. They can adjourn over from time to time until the business is transacted. We are limited to sixty days time. Every day we are in session the sooner we can get through with the business and adjourn. I am going upon the theory that we will adjourn whether the sixty days are up or not as soon as we get through the business before us.

The resolution was adopted. Bills numbered from 127 to 132, inclusive were introduced.

And then the House adjourned.

"Immediate Relief." To be relieved at all of such an abemina ble pest as neuralgia is gratifying, but imagine the great delight of Mr. J. George Rieff, of No. 47 Bank street, Newark, N. J., who writes, after suffering eight years with neuralgia in the head: "I have used one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, which gave me immediate relief, and I am regaining my health daily." No wonder he adds: "I cheerfully recommend it to all." All similar ills Judges are paid by the State at large, and I this resolution. I am opposed to making a lare cured by it.

IRON HIGHWAYS.

The Diminutions of Dividends of Seventy-Four Railroads During 1884.

New Rolling Stock to Be Purchased for the Wabash-Criticising an Economical Railroad President.

A large party of emigrants went west over the I., B and W. yesterday.

Passenger business was very light yesterday. It was certainly a blue Friday.

The next appual report of the Monon, it is said, will make a more favorable showing than any that has been submitted for a number of years

The Bee Line's pay-rolls show that one engineer receives for his last year's work \$1,924. and a number receive from \$1,850 to \$1,875. Persons who at one time predicted that the

Chicsgo and Ohio River pool would not exist six months, are beginning to see their mistake. It is the smoothest working pool in the country to-day. Commencing with to-morrow, train No. 5

over the Bee Line will leave Cleveland one hour later, and reach Indianapotis at 11:15 p. m., shortening the running time between the two cities thirty five minutes.

The heavy snow-fall of yesterday is having a bad effect on the various Indianapolis lines, and many of them will begin using snow plows on certain portions of the road to-day. Track walkers are having plenty to

The E. and T. H. reports earnings the first week in January, \$9,500. The reported earnings are far in excess of any month last year. The earnings of that road in November showed a decrease of \$55 per mile less than those for the same month in 1883.

A circular has just been received from C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent of the L, and N., announcing the appointment of F. S. Grimes as Traveling Passenger Agent "Resolv ... That when this House adjourn | of the company, with headquarters at Indithis aftern a, it be until 10 o'clock Monday | anapolis. Mr. Grimes will take in the territory of Indiana and Michigan, so the circu-

D. B. Martin, General Western Agent of the Bee Line, has issued a circular stating that, commencing February 1, John Howard will again enter the service. with headquarters at Fort Worth. Mr. Howard has been particularly charged with the distribution of advertising matter, securing of ticket representation, and such other duties as may pertain to his position.

In about two months and a half work will. in all probability, have been commenced on the new Union Depot. The impression prevails that the new structure will be erected between Meridian and Tennessee streets, although it has been said that it will be situated in the eastern part of the city. It is understood that President McKeen, of the Vandalia, and others are in favor of the former location.

The Vincennes Sun is howling about the "Savagery of Economy" as enforced by the management of the E. and T. H. The opinions of the "we" and "our" editor runs as fellows: "We understand that employes get no more passes, but can ride for half fare. The press gets quarterly passes instead of annuals, and but one name inserted, not matter if there be seven editors and eight proprie fors in the same office. Brother Mackey will begin to diet the boys on whey and skeeter wirgs about next January. We believe that County Coroners are given the most liberal favors, and it is enough to make the press jeslous to think that a stiff cushion is mightier than the pen(cil).

The master to whom was referred the petition of the Wabash Receivers, with respect to the purchase of 400 box cars and 200 stock cars, reported yesterday to Judge Treat. He said the cars were undoubtedly needed, the price was not excessive, nor the interest on deferred payments (7 per cent.). But, owing to the fact that the court had refused to grant an order of purchase on conditions that the vendor retained the ownership in the rolling stock until the final payment was made, he did not venture to report in favor of the acceptance of the proposition submitted. He sflixed to his report the form of an order in which the Receivers were empowered to purchase the cars at the price stated in the petition, pay for them in an equal number of old cars valued at \$34,000 and pay the re-

mainder in cash out of the net income of property in their charge, not otherwise appropriated by previous orders of the Court; or, in case there shall be no such net income ap, licable in such purchase, then the Receivers are authorized to issue certificates of \$7,000 each, for the sum deterred, to be taken up in twenty-three months and bearing per cent, interest. The order was confirmed by the Court after being slightly amended. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DIMINUTION OF DIVIDENDS.

Out of seventy-four companies (including leased lines) whose stocks are listed at the New York Exchange, the diminutions of dividends last year of considerable significane are the following: The Central Pacific paid 6 per cent, in 1883, and 3 per cent, in 1884; the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis paid 2 per cent. in 1883. and no dividend in 1884; the Hocking Val ley and Toledo paid 21/2 per cent in 1883 and no dividend in 1881; Hannibal St. Joseph preferred paid 3 per cent. in 1883, and no dividend cent in 1883 and 7 in 1884; the Michigan Central paid 5 per cent. in 1883 and 3 per cer cent in 1884; the New York Central paid 8 per cent. in 1883 and 714 in 1884; the Northern Pacific preferred paid an accumulated 11 1 per cent, in 1883 and no dividend in 1884; the Oregon Improvement Company paid 714 per cent, in 1883 and no dividend in 1894; the Oregon Rathway Navigation Company paid 10 per cent. in 1883 and 61 in 1884; the Oregon and Transcontinental paid 6 per cent, in 1883 and no dividend in 1884; the Union Pacific paid 7 per cent. in 1883 and 31/2 per cent. in 1884. The Pacific reads exceed all others in magnitude of diminution of dividends from 1883 to 1884. The important roads running west, southwest and northwest of Chicago nearly all maintained in 1884 as large dividends as those paid in 1883. Southern roads paid about as large dividends in 1884 as in 1883. but the net returns of each of these years fell below those obtained in 1882. Large additions have been made to the mileage of Southern roads during the last few years, and great improvements effected in their systems of through routs. For the time being, these advances have rather diminished than increased the profits of stock-

Grouped Ages of Fathers and Mothers. Dr. E. S. Eider, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has just prepared some sta-

tistics showing the grouped ages of parents throughout the State, and the number of children to the mother, during the year 1884. The total number of parents is 39,705; children, 40,153. There are 269 farthers under 20 years of age, and 3,349 mothers; 6,085 fathers from 30 to 35 years, and 12,346 mothers; 10,279 fathers 25 to 30, and 9.875 mothers; 8,279 fathers 30 to 35, and 6,677 mothers; 5.906 fathers 35 to 40, and 4 367 mothers: 5,063 fathers 40 to 50 and 1,977 mothers: 1,033 fathers 50 to 60, and 163 from 60 to 70 years of age. Of the children 10.290 were first birth. 7,826 second, 6,187 third, 4,422 fourth, 3,263 ofth, 2 426 sixth, 1 731 seventh, 1.112 eighth, 779 ninth, 498 tenth, and 546 eleventh and over.

Real Satate Transfers.

The following deeds were recorded Friday, January 16, as reported by Story & Bernhamer. abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block Telephone, 1,048:

The Indianapolls Malleable Iron Company to Thomas Hughes, warranty deed to lot a in Haughvitle subdivision to the city of Indianapolis \$ Alvin D. May and wife to Fannie C. Berryman, warranty deed to lot 55 in King's subdivision of May, Wasson & Co.'s Highland Park addition to the city of Indianapolis.

Alvin D. May and wife to Nancy Berryman, warranty deed to lot 56 in King's subdivision of May, Wasson & Co.'s Highland Park audition to the city of

Adolph Baur and wife to Gustav R. Wahle, warranty deed to lot 11 in Bates' subdivision of outlot 89 in the city of Indianapolis ... Martha Seybold et al. to James A. Rooseveit warranty deed to lot 4 in Coe's first subdivision of square 41 in the ci y of Indianapolis, ...

Mary C. W. Glover and husband to Conrad Ruckelshous, warranty deed to lot 60 in Lippencott's subdivision of Ridenour's Highland Home addition to the city of Indianapolis Mary E. James and husband to Mary P. Johnson warranty deed to part of lots 63 and 64 in Ovid Butler's College Cor-ner addition to the city of Indianap-

Conveyances, 7; consideration \$ 7,325 00

August Aldag has given \$1,400 bonds as guardian of Charles and George Fritsche,

Opposed to Strong Drink. 'Parker's Tonic is delicious to the palate; it invigorates, but does not promote a love for strong drink; it cares coughs and colds;

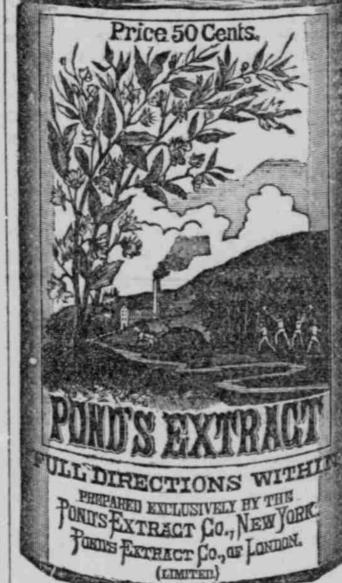
purifies the blood, thus curing kidney

liver and lung troubles and rheumatism. It

should be kept in every home." G. H. Sherman, photographer, Elgin, Ili. Place it GENUINET

SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES WITH BUFF WRAPPERS, SEE THAT STRIP OVER CORK IS UNBROKEN. Our trade-mark around every bottle. In sickness

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It subdues and Theals all kinds of Inflammation, CATABRH, COLDS, DIARRHEA, RHEUMAT-ISM, NEURALGIA, has cured more cases than anything ever prescribed. DIPHTHEBIA, SORE TEROAT; use it promptly, delay is dangerous, PILES, BLIND, BLEEDING OR ITCHING, ULCERS, OLD OR NEW WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, SORE EYES, SUALDS, SPRAINS: the greatest known remedy. Controls HEMORRHAGES, FEMALE COM-PLAINTS, BLEEDING Nose, Mouth, Stomsch, Lungs, or from any cause, stopped as by a charm, It is called the WONDER OF HEALING. USED EX-TERNALLY AND INTERNALLY, We have an ava-Freel. It will tell you all about it. THE GENUINE WITH OUR DIRECTIONS. Prices 50c.

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"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEP-SIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

e Hon. Thaddens Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affection of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw." MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,

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ARE USED. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delientely and nat-urally as the fruit from which they are made-FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

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Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems, FOR SALE BY GROCERS. WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

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PRESENT THIEVING TARIFF.

TO INDIANA DEMOCRATS; Since issuing our last annual prospectus you have achieved a glorious victory in your State and aided materially in transferring the National Government once more into Democratic hands Your triumph has been as complete as your faithfulness through twenty-

four years was berole. In the late campaign, as in former ones, the SENTINEL'S arm has been bared in the fight. We stood shoulder to shoulder, as brothers, in the conflict; we now ask your hand for the coming year in our celebration of the victory. Our columns that were vigorous with fight when the fight was on will now, since the contest is over, be devoted to the arts of peace. With its enlarged patronage the SENTINEL will be better enabled

Unsurpassed News and Family Paper.

The proceedings of Congress and of our Democratic Legislature and the doings of our Democratic National and State administrations will be duly chronicled, as well as the current events of

Its Commercial Reviews and Market Reports will be reliable and complete. Its Agricultural and Home Departments are 'm

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